

分类号_____密级_____

UDC _____

厦门大学

硕 士 学 位 论 文

“日式英语”及其口译对策的生态学理据

Rationalizing “Japanese English” and the Strategy for Its Interpreting from an Ecological Perspective

林帙

指导教师姓名： 纪玉华教授

专业名称: 英语语言文学

论文提交日期： 2015 年 5 月

论文答辩日期： 2015 年 5 月

学位授予日期： 2015 年 月

答辩委员会主席：_____

评 阅 人: _____

20 年 月

厦门大学学位论文原创性声明

本人呈交的学位论文是本人在导师指导下,独立完成的研究成果。本人在论文写作中参考其他个人或集体已经发表的研究成果,均在文中以适当方式明确标明,并符合法律规范和《厦门大学研究生学术活动规范(试行)》。

另外,该学位论文为()课题(组)的研究成果,获得()课题(组)经费或实验室的资助,在()实验室完成。(请在以上括号内填写课题或课题组负责人或实验室名称,未有此项声明内容的,可以不作特别声明。)

声明人(签名):

年 月 日

厦门大学学位论文著作权使用声明

本人同意厦门大学根据《中华人民共和国学位条例暂行实施办法》等规定保留和使用此学位论文，并向主管部门或其指定机构送交学位论文（包括纸质版和电子版），允许学位论文进入厦门大学图书馆及其数据库被查阅、借阅。本人同意厦门大学将学位论文加入全国博士、硕士学位论文共建单位数据库进行检索，将学位论文的标题和摘要汇编出版，采用影印、缩印或者其它方式合理复制学位论文。

本学位论文属于：

- ☐ 1.经厦门大学保密委员会审查核定的保密学位论文，
于 年 月 日解密，解密后适用上述授权。
- ☒ 2.不保密，适用上述授权。

（请在以上相应括号内打“√”或填上相应内容。保密学位论文应是已经厦门大学保密委员会审定过的学位论文，未经厦门大学保密委员会审定的学位论文均为公开学位论文。此声明栏不填写的，默认为公开学位论文，均适用上述授权。）

声明人（签名）：

年 月 日

Abstract

In the globalization process, English has assumed the status as an international language, facilitating more language contacts. As a result, Chinese interpreters often have to face English varieties with different native tongue traces. Though often mocked at as a case of negative transfer, Japanese English vigorously survives in the present social eco-environment, bringing challenges to interpreters and other interlocutors at various international occasions; hence such a phenomenon deserves more consideration for its hidden rationales and adaptive methods. This research is an attempt to pave the way for interpreting studies in a third language context to aid interpreters in understanding and achieving a more appropriate and effective cross-cultural communication and indicate that the theoretical framework of ecotranslatology could be used as a guideline for interpreting. This thesis offers a literature review on the cause-effect result, different stages of language contact and researches on ecolinguistics and ecotranslatology as two subdivisions of ecology to pave the way for their application in this research to offer justification for Japanese English and strategies for interpreting respectively. By analyzing the “what”, “why”, and “how” of Japanese English, the author shows a comprehensive picture of this special form of English. Painstaking efforts are made in summarizing the general rules of unique Japanese English features in the two major aspects of phonetics and lexis together with the analysis of empirical English-interpreting cases, some being the author’s personal experience. The author concludes that the existence of Japanese English is rational with the feasibility of theorizing the rules behind such a language phenomenon, hence interpreting strategies should be developed to facilitate interpreting competence in relevant settings; furthermore ecolinguistics and ecotranslatology could serve as a methodological and epistemological framework.

Key Words: Japanese English; language contact; ecolinguistics; ecotranslatology; interpreting strategy

摘 要

在全球化进程中，英语已取得了国际通用语的地位。随着英语与其他语言间接接触的增多，中介语式的英语变体已逐渐成为国际舞台的主旋律。因此，中国的英汉口译员常需面对各种带有不同母语痕迹的英语形式，其中一个典型便是“日本英语”，本文用 **Japanese English** 表示。虽然常被作为母语负迁移的典型，日式英语却在当今的社会生态环境中顽强生存下来，给跨语际跨文化场合中的口译员和其他交流者带来的挑战。那么，“适者生存”的生物进化原理是否可以成为这种现象的理据呢？它的内涵和外缘是否值得进一步认真反思，并选择出适宜的应对办法呢？本文旨在对“日式英语”及其他英语变体的口译研究产生一定的借鉴意义，希望有助于口译员在跨越多背景语言文化的交际活动中实现更有效的沟通，并分别从语言、文化、交际三个维度解读并证明生态翻译学理论框架对口译的方法论指导意义。本论文对语言接触的因果关系及不同阶段做了文献综述，同时就生态学的两个相关学科，“生态语言学”和“生态翻译学”的研究进行了综述，以在本研究中用前者为日式英语进行理据分析，用后者建构口译策略。本文同时分析了日式英语“之其然”，“所以然”，和“何以然”，展现出这种特殊英语形式的一个全息图，并对日式英语语音和词汇两大方面特征规律的总结。作者还针对几个实证分析及提炼出来的日式英语口译应对策略构成，其中一部分是作者个人亲身经历的反思。日式英语作为一种英语变体理据充分，而其独特的语言现象背后亦有规律可循。因此，应当遵循其规律，总结出相应应对策略以提高口译员的口译能力。同时，“生态语言学”和“生态翻译学”作为方法论及认识论理论框架对口译研究有指导意义。

关键词：“日式英语” 语言接触 生态语言学 生态翻译学 口译对策

Table of Contents

Abstract.....	II
Table of Contents	IV
Chapter One Introduction.....	1
1.1 Background of This Study	1
1.2 Objective of This Study	3
1.3 Implication of This Study	3
1.4 Methodology for This Study	6
Chapter Two Literature Review	7
2.1 Research on Englishes in a Global Ecology	7
2.1.1 Stages of language contacts.....	7
2.1.2 Results and opinions.....	9
2.2 Research of Ecology on Language	13
2.2.1 The development of ecolinguistics	13
2.2.2 The development of ecotranlatology.....	15
Chapter Three Analysis and Rationalization for Japanese English.....	20
3.1 The <i>What</i> of Japanese English	20
3.2 The <i>Why</i> of Japanese English.....	23
3.3 The <i>How</i> of Japanese English.....	26
Chapter Four Abstracted Rules of Japanese English	31
4.1 Phonetic Features of Japanese English	31
4.1.1 English and Japanese phonetic systems	31
4.1.2 Analysis of the shifting in vowels	33
4.1.3 Analysis of the shifting in consonants.....	36
4.1.4 Analysis of the shifting in intonations.....	39

4.1.5 Analysis of the overgeneralization	40
4.2 Lexical Features of Japanese English	41
4.2.1 Shifting in constructions and components	41
4.2.2 Shifting in denotations and connotations	43
Chapter Five Adaptation and Selection in Three Dimensions	48
5.1 Interpreting Strategies in Linguistic Dimension	48
5.1.1 Establishing a correspondent sound matching	48
5.1.2 Cultivating an awareness of syntactic complexity	51
5.2 Adaptation and Selection in Cultural Dimension	55
5.2.1 Cultural differences in Japanese English and English	56
5.2.2 Cultural differences in Japanese English and Chinese	57
5.2.3 Practice in a live TV interpreting	58
5.3 Adaptation and Selection in Communicative Dimension	61
5.3.1 Analysis of Failures in interpreting practice	61
5.3.2 Analysis of Successes in interpreting practice	63
Conclusion.....	65
References.....	68
Acknowledgments.....	73

目 录

中英文摘要	I
中英文目录	IV
第一章 梗概	1
1.1 研究背景	1
1.2 研究目的	3
1.3 研究意义	4
1.4 研究方法	6
第二章 文献综述	7
2.1 全球生态下的英语变体研究	7
2.1.1 语言接触的不同阶段	7
2.1.2 结果及其不同观点	9
2.2 生态学在语言方面的研究	13
2.2.1 生态语言学研究	13
2.2.2 生态翻译学研究	15
第三章 “日式英语”的理据分析	20
3.1 “日式英语”的“是什么”	20
3.2 “日式英语”的“为什么”	23
3.3 “日式英语”的“怎么样”	25
第四章 “日式英语”的规律总结	31
4.1 “日式英语”的语音规律总结	31
4.1.1 英语和日语的语音系统	31
4.1.2 “日式英语”的元音变化规律	33
4.1.3 “日式英语”的辅音变化规律	36
4.1.4 “日式英语”语调迁移分析	39
4.1.5 “日式英语”过度概化分析	40
4.2 “日式英语”的词汇组合规律	41

4.2.1 搭配及组合词的变化.....	41
4.2.2 词义的泛化窄化和转化.....	43
第五章 译员三维度生态翻译策略.....	48
5.1 生态翻译策略之语言维.....	48
5.1.1 语音变化规律匹配.....	48
5.1.2 句法结构变化探析.....	51
5.2 生态翻译策略之文化维.....	55
5.2.1 “日式英语”与英语文化差异比较	56
5.2.2 “日式英语”与中国文化差异比较	57
5.2.3 选择与适应之成功与失败案例分析.....	58
5.3 生态翻译策略之交际维.....	61
5.3.1 电视口译失败案例分析.....	61
5.3.2 电视口译成功案例分析.....	63
结论.....	65
参考文献.....	68
鸣谢.....	73

Chapter One Introduction

1.1 Background of This Study

Nowadays, with the tendency of globalization and localization, English is becoming an international language. Though often labeled as a typical interlanguage form with negative transfer; Japanese English stubbornly sustains, and vigorously grows. Then, when Hagel's statement "what is real is rational" is accepted as with sound philosophical insight, and Darwin's ecological evolution principle of "the survival of the fittest" is widely proved as true, shouldn't the phenomenon of Japanese English be given a more serious recognition and appreciation? And if Japanese English could be rationalized both as a reaction against language hegemony and as an evolutionary tendency in the present context of both globalization and localization, won't it make more sense to work out strategies for dealing with it than to defend Standard English? This thesis tries to find answers in ecological linguistics (used as ecolinguistics in this thesis) and ecological translatology (used as eco translatology in this thesis).

According to Michael Cronin (2003), ecological translation is just a practice which controls the aspects of what to translate, when to translate and how to translate. It tries to maintain a good balance between different languages and inter-cultural communication (祖利军, 2007: 89).

Since very little research has been carried out in this aspect, even less on strategies for interpreting practice, the author assumes this as the initiative point and innovation of this thesis, parts of it is composed of the author's journal publication or conference presentations.

The author majored in Japanese language and culture for her undergraduate study in the Chinese University of Communication, where all the "minor" language major students are enrolled with adequate English foundation. So when vocabulary borrowed from English are learned in Japanese, its big number and frequent

appearance do surprise the students, including the author. The awareness is sharpened during the author's postgraduate period, when some interpretation practice involves English presented by Japanese people. What makes it more surprising and interesting is the fact that some Japanese English speakers simply use the pronunciation, semantic shifting and pragmatic implication of loanwords in Japanese as English, forming a very strange form of English with obvious common features shared by them. Now equipped with more knowledge of social linguistics and second language acquisition, the author realizes that this language mixture is a kind of interlanguage with Japanese traces transferred into the English language.

Such a phenomenon is caused by the contact of two different languages, resulting in contact-induced language change (Thomason, 2001a: 129). When one's mother tongue and an alien one from a distant language family are brought together for constant interactions, there must be some fusions between the two, with the more influential one taking a dominant role. However, the mother tongue as the strongest first triggered mechanism will surely leave imprints on the foreign language he/she is using with traditional expressions, cultural customs, thinking habits and other aspects, thus producing a special variety of the foreign or second language in many facets, including phonetics, grammar, semantics, and pragmatics.

English belongs to the Indo European language family with tense and aspect inflections, while Japanese is a member of the Altai language family, whose grammar belongs to "Tungus", the composition of which can be divided into three parts: the Kanji (ideographic), kana (phonetic), and katakana (foreign language). In the "Fifty Tone Map", the Japanese phonemes are broadly divided into three categories: 5 vowels are close to (/a/, /i/, /u/, /e/, /o/), 23 consonants are close to (/k/, /s/, /c/, /t/, /n/, /h/, /m/, /r/, /g/, /ŋ/, /z/, /d/, /b/, /p/), in addition to a few special phonemes. However, English has 20 vowels and 28 consonants, a total of 48 phonemes, double the number in Japanese. When a sore of strange phonemes are seldom heard of, there is little wonder why most Japanese have inadequate capacity in acquiring Standard English pronunciation.

In addition to the special change in pronunciation, there are also shifts in meanings of words and the ways to use them. Compared to the more open-minded native English speakers as a whole, Japanese as a nation is obviously more reserved and indirect in their communication. Being typically high-context, (贾玉新, 1997:134), Japanese people seldom use frank expressions to show disagreement, which is quite different from the “honesty is the best policy” western way of communication. That is why the Japanese people use quite a lot of fillers in their talking, which is also transferred into their English when they use their special Japanese English style, resulting in problematic understanding. Since on increasing occasions such Japanese English has to be encountered; it is worth probing into for better countermeasures.

1.2 Objective of This Study

However, though quoted often as a case of negative transfer, this mockingly labeled “Japanese English” stubbornly sustains and vigorously grows. Then, if Hagel’s “what is real is rational” does have sound philosophical and ecological foundation, shouldn’t this existing language phenomenon be given more serious reconsideration? And will this English variety or variety-to-be represent a natural tendency, and its coming into being a reaction against language hegemony and European centralism? Could it be a case in point for “the survival of the fittest” in the social ecological system? If so, could interpreter also follow ecological rules to survive, select, adapt, adjust, and develop?

The above mentioned consideration and questions constitute the objectives of this thesis. With the awareness from the study background, the author sincerely hopes that the research could prove useful for interpreters for more appropriate, effective, and accurate interpreting.

1.3 Implication of This Study

The present economic culture has the trend of globalization. With the vigorous development of international academic exchanges, interpreting plays an increasingly crucial role as an important means and even a bond for international exchanges and cooperation in various fields. And the interpreter as a mediator of two different sides during the unrepeatable “first and final” process of interpreting, his/her appropriate and effective selection of expressions to represent the speaker and the listener's becomes extremely decisive to achieve smooth and unimpeded communicative purposes. So the research and teaching of interpreting has been in the ascendant, covering pragmatics, psychology, sociology, translation, cognitive science and many more, obtaining an obvious interdisciplinary feature.

With interpreting assuming such an indispensable role, researches and studies concerning interpreting gains increasing prosperity and development, and has made certain achievements. Now there have appeared several mature interpretation research paradigms, such as the interpretive theory paradigm (IT), cognitive processing paradigm (CP), neuro-linguistics paradigm (NL), target-oriented text production (TT), and dialogic discourse-based interaction (DI) and so on (Pochhacker, 2003). These interpretation research paradigms of linguistics and cognitive science follow the psychology, anthropology, sociology and intercultural communication theories respectively in Western trajectory, expanding the academic vision and enriching the research on interpreting into more interdependent disciplinary status.

The emergence of Japanese English is a realization of an effective “grafting” of Japanese to the native culture of the English language, displaying a very strong power of “double-grafted plant species”.

Japanese English has shown a strong vitality from the very moment of its birth, as a result of its numerous users. Compared with the common core language in the linguistic system, Japanese English obviously falls in a relatively subordinate status. Seen from a perspective of biological properties, Japanese English belongs to a weak language variety to be. However, huge crowds of its users have offered it a broad space for survival and development in its process of evolution. Therefore, we are convinced that, with the rapid development of Japan's economy, Japanese English as

an active member of the world English forms, will get a rapid development together with other Englishes.

The term “translation” has been given many different definitions, in the research paradigm of ecotranslatology, translation is defined as “the translator's adaptation and selection of the alternating cycle”. In 2008, Hu further propelled the development of ecotranslatology by presenting the viewpoint “translation is translator’s adaptive and selective activity to the translational environment”; Referring to the translator’s multi-dimension of active roles and the implementation of a full range of strategy for his translating action, and thus produced version in accordance with the ecological environment (胡庚申, 2011: 97). Moreover, interpreting is defined as “a form of translation in which a first and final rendition in another language is produced on the basis of a one-time presentation of a source language utterance” (Pochhacker, 2003). So, when seen from this aspect, an interpreter as a special type of translator is in more need of the “adaptation and selection of the alternating cycle”.

In addition, according to Myers-Scotton (2002), all the principles and process of language contact potential behind is the same, only with different degrees. So doing research in Japanese English may have referential functions for better understanding of other English varieties and their interpretation.

This thesis intends to use the English form with Japanese transfer in all aspects as a case to illustrate the point out that English varieties are unavoidable by the “Evolutionary Law of the Jungle”, and that in a third language context, a native English speaker may also attain a touch of the host country such as when Obama went to give a speech in Japan, posing a challenge to Chinese interpreters of English. To deal with the situation, the interpreters will naturally tend to adopt strategies in accordance with the survival of the fittest, selecting, adapting, adjusting and developing. If general rules and models could be built to offer a guideline for the practical personnel, it would be helpful and beneficial to all involved in bilingual or trilingual interactions. This is the main rational of this thesis.

1.4 Methodology for This Study

In the thesis, the author plans to make a joint application of Japanese English corpus analysis method, induction and empirical case analysis method to conduct the research in the theoretical frame work. Besides, the method of self-reflection will also be used for summarizing interpreting strategies with some real life experiences. Hopefully, this research could expand the research category of the interpreting studies.

Chapter Two Literature Review

2.1 Research on Englishes in a Global Ecology

2.1.1 Stages of language contacts

This has brought the phenomenon of wide language contact. Language contact is the use of more than one language in the same place at the same time (Thomason, 2001b), especially when the contact affects at least one language (Richard, et al., 1992). Brenzinger (1997) believes that language contact also includes one language (such as English) widely disseminated or used in other areas, which might cause a certain influence on the local languages. The result of language contact has different reflections on various levels of a language, such as the increased appearance of loanwords, shifts on phonology and grammar patterns, interlanguage forms, and an array of many other bilingual phenomena (Craig, 1997). To understand the existence of a large number of varieties of English at present global ecology, we first have to understand the natural result and stages of language contact. In fact there are some commonly used terms such as “pidgin”, “creole”, “interlanguage”, and “lingua franca” to indicate different stages for a variety of language forms to come into being.

Pidgin is a rudimentary language form with which people speaking different languages try to communicate on a regular basis. A pidgin possesses a small vocabulary and reduced grammar rules. According to Columbia Encyclopedia (2015. 3. 6), the earliest documented pidgin was developed among merchants and traders in the Mediterranean in the Mid Ages and remained in use through the 19th century. Other known pidgins have been employed in different regions since the 17th cent. Usually, different kinds of Pidgin English could preserve the basic grammar of English while incorporating a number of non-English syntactical features. In fact, the word pidgin is supposedly a Cantonese shift of “business” from English. And a regional pidgin will expand to *creole* when this crude means cultivates its native

Degree papers are in the “[Xiamen University Electronic Theses and Dissertations Database](#)”. Full texts are available in the following ways:

1. If your library is a CALIS member libraries, please log on <http://etd.calis.edu.cn/> and submit requests online, or consult the interlibrary loan department in your library.
2. For users of non-CALIS member libraries, please mail to etd@xmu.edu.cn for delivery details.

厦门大学博硕士论文摘要库